THE

MISSISKOUI STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,

J. D. GILMAN.

To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

The Reaper and the Flowers. There is a reaper whose name is Death, And with his sickle keen. He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,

And the flowers that grow between ' Shall I have nought that is fair?' saith he ' Have nought but the bearded grain? Though the breath of these flowers is sweet to

I will give them all back again.'

He gazed at the flowers with tearful eye, kissed their drooping leaves; It was for the land of Paradise He bound them in his sheaves.

My Lord has need of these flowerets gay." The Reaper said, and smiled:
Dear tokens of the earth are they,

Where he was once a child. They shall bloom in fields of light, Transplanted by my care,
And saints upon their garments white
These sacred blossoms wear.'

And the mother gave in tears and pains, The flowers she most did love But she knew she should find them all again In the fields of light above,

O! not in cruelty, not in wrath, The Reaper came that day; Twas an Angel visited the green earth, And took the flowers away.

Written for the Philadelphia Saturday Courier. THE MOB-CAP; OR, MY GRANDMOTHER'S TRUNK

By Mrs. Caroline Hentz.

(Continued.)

Clara blushed and was considerably disconcerted, but nevertheless continued her dreams of improvement. Her latent love for show and splendour began to glimmer forth and to illuminate many an airy castle, she amused herself in building. To imitate Mrs. Clifton was now the end and aim of her existence. She practised her step. her air, her smile, before the looking glass, in her own chamber, till from a very sim ple and unaffected girl, she become conspicuously the reverse. She strung every window with Æolian harps and tried to sing in unison, when the wild winds swept the chords but they disdained the harmo of the human voice, and mocked at her shawl carefully round her neck, I efforts. Edward felt quite distressed at made her appearance, to conceal her ill an effect so contrary to his wishes, but he concealed his chagrin under a good humored ridicule, which somewhat checked tionate eyes that were bent upon her, gave her progress in the graces. Once, when a disturbed and anxious expression to her they were to accompany Mrs. Clifton in an countenance that did not escape the obserexcursion on horseback, and the lady ar- vation of her brothdr; and when she saw rayed in her suit of forest green, was al- Fanny in the unadorned simplicity of her ready waiting their motion, he knew not own loveliness, she secretly loathed the acwhether he was most amused or grieved, quisition for which she had sacrificed her to see Clara descend in a dress of the principles of right. same color, in which the imitation was too obvious and too defective not to border on the ridiculous, with a green veil wreathed around the crown of her bonnet, and suf fered to stream back behind, in the form of a feather of plumes. Though the affec tion of her brother would not allow him to touched her shawl; 'it will tumble my wound her feelings, by making her fully dress to take it off now. It is only my aware of the extent of her folly, and he plain muslin frock, and hurrying away, chose rasher gently to lead her back to with blushes and trepidation, she felt that true simplicity and good sense. She did her punishment was begun. not escape a severer lash from those who Arrived at Mrs. Clifton's she became envied her the distinction of Mrs. Clifton's still more dissatisfied, when she saw their acquaintance and who revenged themselves elegant hostess, dressed in the simplest aton her damask curtains, Æolian harps, and tire, consistent with fashion and taste, with newsborn airs. Her present ambition was no ornament, but a cluster of roses, wreathto possess a gold chain, an ornament she ed amidst locks of gypsy blackness and orideemed indispensable to the perfection of ental redundance. Her piercing eyes resta lady's dress. She did not aspire to so ed a moment on the beautiful Fanny, then magnificent a one as wreathed the graceful flashed towards Edward, with a very pecuneck of Mrs. Clifton, but she thought she liar expression. He understood their meanwould be perfectly happy with one of far ing, and undefinable sensation of pain and inferior value surrounding her own. She displeasure oppre-sed him. Mrs. Clifton had a long string of large gold beads, a was too polite to confine her attentions to parting gift from her sainted grandmother, those she most wished to distinguish, but an ornament too obsolete for wear, and moved amengst her guests, endeavoring as which she had often sighed to convert into far as possible; to adapt herself to their dif modern jewelry. An opportunity occur- ferent capacities and tastes. She had inred, at the very moment of all others, she vited her father's friends, wishing extreme. most desired it. Mrs. Clifton was to give ly to make them her own, and to convince to sleep. Poor Clara! she awakened that a party. The day before the event, Clara them that she valued their sympathy and was examining her simple wardrobe, try- good will. ing to decide on the important articles of dress, and mourning over her slender stock Stanley, said she, as Edward, unusually site beads she had bartered, that the cold there was much astonishment and more sorticles and tighter, her breath row, for she was a woman universally beregretted—he offered to take any old or the mind in the midst of a throng, but I am chain; but absorbed in his own deep, over-the sympathy expressed for Clara's inconnaments in exchange, holding up at the afraid it is rather selfish.' same time a glittering chain the very article, 'I should think the wisdom consisted in when the glittering bauble was removed cret burden that weighed her to the dust,

cunately she was alone. She flew to her little trunk of treasures, drew out her grandmother's beads, & the pedlar's eyes bright-

gold knowing their superior value to his own gilded trifles.

'Will you exchange that chain for these?' said she in a faltering voice, for in spite of her vain desire, the very act seemed sacrilege to her conscience,

ened as he saw the pure, rich, old fashioned

That would not be an even bargain, he replied, and it was true-for the chain was nothing but brass, thinly washed with bauble, her longing increased.

'That is a very pretty little trunk,' cried the pedlar, 'it would be very convenient to hold my jewels. If you will throw that in, we will strike a bargain.'

Now the trunk was not Clara's. It belonged to her brother. It was the last keepsake bequeathed to him by this same good grandmother, whose legacies of love Clara was converting to purposes of vanity and pride. There was a letter in it, directs ed to him, with a clause on the envelope. that he was not to open it till he was of age, unless he should find himself in some emergency, and especially in need of coun-The old lady was supposed to possess considerable property, and it was also be-lieved that Edward would be her beir. On her death, however, these expectations proved vain, and her grandson did not honor her memory the less, because he was not enriched by her loss. He took the letter as a sacred bequest, wondering much at the singular injunction, and told Clara to keep the trunk for him, as it was of no use to him & she would preserve it with more care. Clara knew it was only entrusted to her keeping; and she turned pale at the thought of betraying a brother's trust; but she repeated to herself it was of no possis ble use to him, that he would probably never enquire for it, and it could not hurt her dear grandmother's feelings, who was sleeping cold beneath the clods of the val-It was a thing too of so little consequence...and the chain was so beauciful. She emptied the trunk of its contents, gave it hastily into the pedlar's hands, with the beads which had remained on her grandmother's neck till she died, and gathering up the chain, felt...instead of the joy of triumph—self upbraiding and shame. She would have recalled the act but it was too late...the pedlar was gone. So poor is the And now I am a man and a fool gratification of vanity-but the bitter consequences of a deviation from rectitude she

was yet to experience. When arrayed for the party, she put a

'Let me see you, Clara, before you start,' said Mrs. Stanley, and she added smiling ... I hope you have not tried to look too

Oh pray, mother, take care,' cried Clasra, shrinking from the dreaded hand that

door, with a trunk filled with jewelry and which he had more than once heard such

The temptation was irresistable and unfor- ward, and I believe I am as unwise as I change was observable in his character. elastic bowed down so heavily, while Mrs am selfish.'

a vain & valueless possession. To woman cheek remained undiminished in bloom who possesses it, may exercise a boundless | Edward turned from the sameness and lus influence over the heart of man, and if ex- tre of her countenance, to gaze upon the

neither better nor happier.

' You,' exclaimed Edward. not solicit a compliment, but its brevity re- now believed every thing was settled, and some. I cannot be if beauty depends upon all their own you are, by all the sweet charities of home, er's love....besides it was their home, and living in its warm and sunny atmosphere, where should they look for another? Edyou do not know the coldness and the lone- ward remembered the letter of his grand-

attempt to reply. He could not embody nance illuminated with joy. the new and overpowering emotions that life been walking in darkness, and a dream will save us from ruin. had all at once awakened in a blaze of light. Several now gathered round Mrs. Clifton entreating her to play; and Edward availed can it do us?' himself of the opportunity of drawing back, where he could listen, unseen by her, to the melodious songsters of the hour. He of happiness he had enjoyed in her society, ing through his heart.

'I have loved Fanny like a brother,' thought he, 'ignorant of a deeper passion.

A hand was laid upon his arm. ' Brother, are you not well? You look pale tonight.

we left home that something seemed to weigh upon your spirits. Tell me the

his arm, and for the first time noticed her not go for the trunk, Clara?" new ornament.

gift of yours. Who could have been the hands and exclaim, doner?' and he thought of Mrs. Clifton.

Do not speak of it here'-whispered done? Clara, with so much embarrassment, it conture of the obligation, he could not but think it was prompted by kindness to an observation of Clara's imitative decorations. The truth was, Clara had been exceedingly annoyed by questions she could not, or rather would not answer.

Some one had suggested that it was a admit the idea, as an escape from further persecution on the subject. Still her conscience writhed under the implied falsehood, and she dreaded its detection. To add to her mortification, she overheard some one remark, ' that Clara Stanley need not put on so many airs about her new and had a strong smell of brass.

She rejoiced when the hour of retiring arrived, and when she reached home, she night from a terrible fit of the night mare,

'I do not think so,' said Mrs. Clifton, had before been gay and communicative. and she looked at Fanny, whose serene He no longer talked of Mrs. Clifton, and ed herself on the occasion with all the depth even to Fanny he was cold and cons rain- of feeling of which her tranquil nature was countenance was beaming from the opposite side of the room. Beauty, whether ed. Fanny preserved the same equanimity capable. but Edward more than ever felt the subject of abstraction or contemplation, of feeling, though she missed Edwar.I's vifills the mind with the most delightful ideas vacity and smiles, and openly lamented the and elevates it by the conviction that the transformation. She looked rather more band that made it is divine. I do not agree serious than usual, but the azure of her eye with the moralist who would degrade it as was undimned, and the soft rose of her gold. Clara hung down her head. In erted aright, how glorious may be the re- changed face that 'pale passion loved'—and adversity. She came alone, leaving her proportion to the difficulty of obtaining the sults! Often and often have I sighed for while he acknowledged the hopelessness of the celestial gift...yet perhaps, I should be his infatuation, he brooded over it, till it enervated all the energies of his soul. It was unfortunate for his mind, that domes-It was but a monosyllable, but the most tic circumstances of a peoplexing nature abored panegyrie could not have been half roused it into exercise. Some very unexso expressive. The clear olive of Mrs. Dected claims were made against the estate. Clifton's check was coloured with a bright. Mr Stanley had died suddenly, and left his er glow as she laughingly resumed-'I did affairs considerably involved, but his family commends yours. I know I am not hand-that the small property which remained was lilies and rosos. In the gay and heartless it was just sufficient for a genteel support, world I have learned to shine as others do, and that was all. They had no means of and have tried to be as artificial...but my meeting this unexpected exigency, but by nature is rebellious-to the tules of art. the sale of the house ... a sorrowful expe-My life has been passed much with stran- dient, for it was endeared by every associagers. You Mr. Stanley, surrounded as tion connected with a husband's and fathness of the brotherless and sisterless heart. mother. He wanted but a few months of She spoke in a tone of deep feeling and being of age, and the hour of trouble had cast down her eyes with a deep expression arrived. He opened and read it, then gave of profound melancholy. Edward did not it into his mother's hands with a counter

> 'It is all well, dear mother-more than were filling his soul, and he would not uta well...though dead she yet continues her ter the common-place language of admira- guardianship of love. Clara, where is the tion. He felt like a man who had all his trunk, whose value I have just learned? It

Clara looked aghast.

'The trunk,' stammered she, 'what good

Read the letter ..it will explain all.' The explanation may be given to the reader in fewer words. The trunk conlooked at Fanny, who was now near the tained a false bottom, in which the good instrument and compared the calm feeling old lady had placed deeds and papers con taining an amount of property which made to the tumultuous tide that was now rushing through his heart. and knowing too that necessity calls forth the noblest powers of mankind, she did not wish him to know of the existence of this property till he became of age; and being somewhat eccentric in her character, and fond of surprises, she had adopted this sin-Clara was looking anxiously in his face, gular method of bequeathing to him her and he saw that her own was flushed with fortune. Clara read the letter, and sat like a statue of stone. She wished the earth 'Yes, Clara, I am well...but what has to open and swallow her, the mountains to disturbed you? Indeed I noticed before fall & crush her to atoms, to save her from

'Clara, what is the matter?' said Ed-He drew her hand affectionately through ward, sitting down by her side; 'can you

The unhappy girl tried to speak, but on-'It is not the weight of this new chain ly uttered a piercing shriek, and fell prostate oppresses you,' said he, lifting it from trate on the floor. Excessively alarmed, her neck... though it does feel rather mag they raised and endeavored to bring her to nificent. You have never showed me this composure, but she continued to wring her

'Oh, what have I done, what have I

They gathered at length from her broken firmed Edward's suspicions with regard to sentences, the extent of their misfortunes. the donor; and though he regretted the na. The treasure was lost, irredeemably lost, for it would be impossible to trace the course of one who led an itinerant life, and was probably now in some remote part of the country. If it ever were discovered, it would probably be at some distant day, and the demand was immediate and pressing present from Mrs. Clifton, and though she add to the agonies of Clara's remorse, by melody peculiar to the daughters of Italy. did not affirm it, actually, she was glad to unavailing reproaches, but they both keenly by the hands of a daughter and a sister.

We must submit,' said Mrs Stanley, with a heavy sigh, 'to the will of God.'

"We must act," said Edward, and be chain, for it was nothing but pinch-back, not cast down, my mother. If heaven spares my life and health, we shall never break the charm. know one real want. In this country there is no such thing as poverty, and as to vanran up stairs, went to bed, and cried herself ity and show, let Clara's bitter lesson prove round to inspire me. But my feelings the emptiness of their claims.'

When it was known that Mrs Stanley's for she dreamed her grandmother's icy dwelling house was advertised for sale, to a debt of gratitude, which however pleasing 'You seem dispirited this evening, Mr. hands were grouping a but her neck for satisfy the demands of impatient creditors, and gratefully imposed, is only too deeply of finery, when a pedlar stopped at the lent, stood leaning against the harp, from grasp grew tighter and tighter, her breath row, for she was a woman universally beshorter and shorter, till she screamed and loved for her meekness, loving kindness & happiness I have dared this day to purchase. trinkets. He spread them before her ad. thrilling music. 'Perhaps I ought to say awoke. She dreaded the next day her tender charities. The neighbors gathered What have I done for you and yours, half miring eyes, and when she hesitated and pre-ocupied. It may be wise to abstract brother's questioning about the mysterious in to question and condole, and great was -half so precious to Your remembrance, mastering emotions, be forgot the subject solable grief. They did not know the se. ing, your mother's hallowed prayer!

for which her vitiated fancy was yearning. Ithe subject of the abstraction, replied Ed- from before his eyes. From this time a and wondered much to see the young and He became as silent and abstracted as he Stanley seemed so calm and resigned. Fanny Morton was very sorry, and expressthe immeasurable distance of their souls. Hers could not comprehend the depth and sensibility of his. The lightning of heaven and the cold phospherescent light of earth, are not more different in their properties. Mrs Chfton came, but not with the crowd. She waited till others accused her of stands ing aloof from her favourites in the day of carriage, her servante, and all the parapherpalia of her wealth behind her. Mrs Stanley knew how to appreciate this delicacy, as well as the added deference and respect of her manners. She asked no question she offered no condolence -- she came, she said, to solicit a favour, not to confer one. She wished to become purchaser of heir beautiful cottage, whose situation she had so much admired. She had learned that her father had desired to become the owner of the lot, if Mr Stanley ever disposed of it. She was anxious herself that it should not pass into other hands, and to secure their continuance in the neighbour.

> 'If by gratifying my father's known wish,' continued Mrs Clifton, her brilliant eyes softened by visible emotion, 'I can relieve you, Mrs Stanley, from, I trust a transient embarrassment, I shall not consider myself less your debtor, -when the time comes that you desire to reclaim it, I will not withhold its restoration.

> The tears, which sorrow had not wrung from Mrs Stanley's eyes, now fell fast, from gratitude. She pressed Mrs Clifton's hand in hers, and said, in a low voice,

'You have caused the widow's heart to sing for joy-may heaven reward you for your kindness.

Clara, incapable of restraining herself longer, threw her arms round her neck, & sobbed out, 'Oh, madam you have saved

me from despair.' Mrs clifton, who attributed her words to the natural regret of a young and ardent heart, on the prospect of quitting the home of childhood, warmly returned the involuntary embraces, and bid her call back her smiles, and be ready to accompany her on the morrow in a botanical excursion. When she rose to depart, Edward rose also to accompany her home. He was no longer gloomy and reserved. He no longer looked upon her as an enchantress, moving high above him, in a region of inaccessible light & splendor, but as a woman, endowed with all the warm and lovely sensibilities of her sex a being whom he might dare to love, though he could never hope to obtain,....who might forgive the homage, even though she rejected the worshipper. Had not the humility, always an accompaniament of deep and fervent passion, ruled his perceptions, he might have derived an inspiration of his hopes, from the softened language of her eyes, a language which others had not been slow in translating. They entered the magnificent saloon. The contrast its still gilded walls presented to the agitating scene they had left, was felt by both

· Desolate is the dwelling of Morrir, said she, in an accent half sad and half sportive, 'silence is in the house of her fathers.

Dwells there no joy in song, white hand of the harp of Linha?' continued Edward, in the same poetic language, and drawing the harp towards her. It is always depursued by a friend-proving that we think in unison Mrs clifton felt this as she swept her hands over the chords, and Neither Mrs. Stanley nor Edward could called forth that sweet and impassioned She paused and her dark eye rested a mofelt how much it added their to calamity, to ment on the face of her auditor. It was think the means their guardian angel held partly shaded by his hand, and she saw that out for their relief, was wrested from them he was overcome by some powerful emotion. Again she sang, but her voice was low, and she ceased at length, as if weary of the effort.

'You seem spell bound by the genius of silence,' said she, 'I should be wrong to

'I know I must appear more than stupid,' replied he, 'when there is every thing ahave been deeply oppressed by anxiety, and the weight of anxiety has been removed by

Oh! let not your pride be jealous of the as to MINE? Your sister's tearful bless.

[concluded next week.]

From the New York Albion. Conluded.

If we are to be governed by the treaty, it is impossible to depart from its strict letter; and if it be found that the words of the instrument are incompatible with the geographical delineations of the country, and that neither pa ty can satisfactorily establish its line—it follows that a new one should be adopted by mutual and friendly agreement. It was with this view of the case that the King of the Netherlands res commended a compromise, and designated the St. John and the St. Francis as the base of that compromise. It was also in accordance with this same friendly spirit that the British Government, only a few months since offered to make an equal and exact division of the whole territory and take one half...au offer in our opinion most just, most rational, and in the highest degree ex-

The north-west angle of Nova Scotia of the treaty was conventional, rather than geographical and the treaty prescribed the mode of finding and fixing that angle. The American Commissioners of 1783 first proposed as a boundary, the river St. John, from its source to its mouth and if this had been agreed to, where would the North-West angle of Nova Scotia have been then? Of what nulity would have been the Southern boundary of Quebec in that case? Surely if it had been the settled purpose of the negociators to fix irrecoverably the north west angle where the western line of NovaScovia intersects the Southern limits of Quebec, the treaty could not have been silent upon a point of such moment. The King of the Neverlands pointedly alludes to this defect.

The British Commissioners refused to surrender the whole territory washed by the river St. John because the demand was exorbitant, and the American Commissioners abandoned it for the same reason. Now can it be supposed as the award remarks, that England would consent to give up more land to the north of St. John than at the south, especially when such surrender would cut off her communication with Canada? Such an arrrangement never could have been meant or intended by ei-

ther party. In the Preliminaries of Peace, entered

into in 1782, we find the the following :... 'It is agreed to form the Articles of the proposed Treaty on such principles of liberal equity and reciprocity as that partial advantages (those seeds of discord) being excluded, such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries may be established, as to promise and to secure to both perpetual peace and harmony.

Now look at the map, & see if the boundary as claimed by the United States corresponds with this injunction. Does this line yield no partial advantages to Maine, those 'seeds of discord'

Let any canded person draw a'line from the city of St. John to the city of Quebec and see if it describes a good and sufficient boundary to Great Britain. The America can Commissioners of 1783 would not have asked for such a line, nor would those of England have yielded and consequently it cannot be in conformity with the true intent and meaning of the treaty of that

The whole question has been aubmitted to an Impartial arbiter-the King of the Netherlands: that Monarch has investigated it and given his award which will be found in this day's impression. This award the State of Maine refused to be bound by, although England, notwithstanding it gave her the smallest portion, expressed her willingnesss to excede to it.

There was no reason to suppose that His Majasty of the Netherlands was unduly favourable to England, for at that period a hostile English fleet was at his door endeavouring to dissever his kingdom, which was ultimately done, and Belgium wrested from him.

We have made these remarks for the purpose of shewing that England has some justice on her side and is not acting the fraudulent part that is represented. The portion assumed by the State of Maine, and in part by Congress, places England in a painful situation The whole territory is insisted on, and if Great Britain yields it, she cuts herself off from Canada, and renders herself incapable of sending successions. da, and renders herself incapable of sending suc-cours during the winter to her loyal population in those provinces, and thus place in imminent jeopardy their safety. Are the United States, then, prepared to force on England the dire al-ternative of war or the loss of Canada? We ternative of war or the loss of Canada? We hope not, most fervently, especially when the matter in dispute is comparatively of little value, and of doubtrul title. We trust that the sober good sense of the Amarican people will calmly examine this matter, and enable the President & his Cabinet to present to England some less obpoxious alternative. Let the case be once more referred to a third power,—let moderation and justice guide the councils of both nations, but never let two kindred people again imbue their hands in each other's blood,

UPPER CANADA.

Provincial Legislature.

TORONTO, Murch, 1839.

Resolutions on the State of the Province. 1. Resolved-That during the last Session of the Legislature, a series of Resolutions were adopted by this House, attribus ting the chief causes of the evils under which these Provinces have suffered, to the injudicious division of Canada into two Provinces, which with an address dated 26th February, 1838, were transmitted to the Home Government, praying for the adop- realized, for the payment of the interest on tion of such measures as would carry the the sums expended in the construction on

3. Resolved ... That the Agricultural, immeasurably increased. Commercial, and Financial affairs of this Province are in a most depressed situation -That the circulating medium bears no proportion to the real capital of the country, that landed property cannot be converted into money, for commercial and other purposes, that although Wheat, the only article we grow for exportation, commands at this time a high price, arising from a partial failure of the crop, the past year, still does not bear an equal value to the same article in the State of New York, from the njurious operation of the Canada trade Act That public credit is impaired -publicworks discontinued .- Emigration has ceased- and very general discontent prevails ... arising from those causes.

4 Resolved that although the Loyalty of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, o whatever origin, is unquestionable; and from their local situation, and personal interest they are naturally the rivals of the inhab. tants of the United States, so long as they e not placed in as prosperous a situation discontent and dissatisfaction will continue to prevail and increase - and the cause will be ascribed either to the system, or the Administration of the Government.

5. Resolved That in case the Union of the two Canadas should be resolved upon by the Imperial Parliament, in accordance with the expressed opinion of the late and present House of Assembly, it is highly important that it should possess a correct knowledge of the peculiar position in which this Province is placed, as well as of the views feelings and interests of its inhabit

6. Resolved,....That among the first and most important subjects to be submitted to the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, are the repeal of the Canada Trade Act, and the expediency of investing the Colonial Legislature with the power of establishing and regulating the duties collected at the various Ports in the Canadas as contained in an address of this House, ac companying sundry resolutions on the same subject, 27th February, 1838.

7. Resolved, That although this House is ready to admit the general principle ac ted upon by the Home Government in se taining the power of regulating the trade of Colonies; yet it feels confident that the application of this principle operates injuri ously to the best interests of the inhabit ants of this Province, as well as to the trade of the Mother Country; and that'by placing the controll under the Provincial Le gislature, trade would be increased-the Revenue augmented - and the prosperity of depredations. the Provinces materially promoted without injury to any single, public or private, interest whatever, and it feels assured, that when the Imperial Government, clearly, understands the peculiar Geographical position in which the Canadas are situated, and the views, feelings, and interests, of their Inhabinants, they will cheerfully transfer this power from the Imperial to the Provincial Le-

8. Resolved,-That the entire Commerce of this Province to and from the it is rumoured that it was fired by Ocean is confined to two ports of entry, the same gang. Quebec, within the jurisdiction of Lower Canada; and New York, within the joristion of the United States, the only communication to the interior being the River St. Lawrence and the Lakes from the former and the Erie canal from the latter, until they terminate in one common point on Lake Erie.

9. Resolved, - That from the extent of our frontier, forming a boundary of one continuous line on those great Lakes and Rivers, and ease and facilities thereby afforded at all points for passing, any restriction or duty imposed by the Imperial Parliament, if greater than the expense and risque of smuggling will be ineffectual; and consequently the prohibition of any one article thus supplied from being consumed in this Province, is impracticable.

10. Resolved .- That from the peculiar situation of those communications and bounries, as before stated, the operation of the present Trade Act is highly injurious and materially lessons the Revenues of this Province; inasmuch as if a higher duty is placed on any one article at the port of Quebec than at the Port of New York, a premium is thus placed on the introduction of that article through an American Port & canal, thereby increasing illicit trade, and conferring a greater benefit upon the commerce and Revenue of the United States, than could be conferred by any act of their own Legislature.

11. Resolved, - That in the opinion of this House the only effectual mode of counteracting this growing evil and securing the profits of our commerce to our own ports and waters is to place the power of regu lating the duties wholly under the Colonial Legislature; by which the practical operation of the trade on any one article would be closely watched, and a prompt remedy applied, by reducing or increasing the duties on that particular article at the Port of Quebec or at the interior Ports from the United States, in order to secure its introduction through our own Ports and our own Waters.

12. Resolved-That if the power of regulating the duties was thus transferred to our Legislature, a large Revenue would be our leading communications, by which means

not answer the original design of the Im- few years, the Tolls which would be deriperial Parliament, and is not properly adap- ved from these public works, would pay ted to the peculiar situation of these Pro- the interest upon the cost of their construction, and the trade of the Colony would be

[concluded next week.]

MISSISKOUISTANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, APRIL 2, 1839.

More Incendiarism.—On Friday Charles Miller, of St. Armand er with all their contents, consisting of 8 horses, 10 cows, 2 oxen, 5 calves, and a large quantity of hay. The seoundrels who perpetrated this diabolical deed are known to have retreated towards Swanton, as they were traced. the following morning, about three miles in that direction, but we are not aware that suspicion has been fixed upon any person or persons in particular, as having been connected with this brutal outrage. How long are the quiet & peaceable inhabitants on this frontier to be burned and plundered with impunity? If the American government will not take care of these villains, how long can it be supposed that our fellow-subjects will tamely submit to be robbed of their property & their lives, by gangs of pirates and freebooters, without visiting them with that retribution which they so justly merit? If our neighbours on the other side of the line will not take measures to ferret them out, and continue to receive and protect them, then they must be looked upon as favoring these midnight

On the night following the destruction of Capt. Miller's buildings, a barn owned by John Barr Esq. of Highgate, Vermont, was also burnt down, and all its contents consumed; the particulars of which we have not learned, but

The Editor of the Montreal Courier, in remarking upon the Resolutions passed at the county meeting, held in this village on the 14th ult. says :-

"We observe that the meeting resolved to petition the Imperial Parliament for a reunion of the Canadas, in which the Counties of Shefford, Stanstead, Sherbrooke, and Drummond, are to be invited to join. Would it not be advisable to have a simultaneous movement in regard to the same subject, all over the province? Let one short and general form of petition for a Union be adopted, and if universally circulated it would be universally signed. It might make its appearance in Parliament at some critical juncture, when the weight of a feather might turn the question, either

in our favour or against us. It would not be out of place here to remark, that the inhabitants on the Missiskoui Frontier feel much chagrined at the obstisnacy of the Government continuing in com mand there an officer, who has made himself very obnoxious to the 'great body of but as the result bas proved he is wholly unfitted for the command he holds; and just because it might be considered 'unconstitutional!' according to some old women's notions on the subject, or not exactly according to the 'Rules of the Service,' His Excellency will rather risk creating disaffection in an important district, than transfer the incumbent of a temporary command to some other, where he may be more successful in gaining the respect and esteem of fortunately for the interest of the country he now is. The Government should have is quite 'Constitutional' to show some respect for public opinion, and ignorance cannot be pleaded of what has been so repeatedly and unequivocally expressed in the County of Missiskoui, in refference to the individual in question.'

It is of little importance to us, personally, whether Lieut, col. Williams is removed

past year has further confirmed this House duced and a premium conferred on the ar- "to say the least, most certainly, to be lain the opinion that the present system does ticle on which the duty is placed. In a mented, that that unanimity in feeling and action, which prevailed among the inhabitants of this section of the Townships, when the Lient. col. came among us, should of late have so rapidly disappeared. We say, without fear of contradiction, that, at the commencement of the rebellion, there was not a more loyal county in the Province than that of Missiskoui: neither is there now; her loyalty is unshaken: but we firmly believe, that, through bad management, the county has been 'shorn of its night last, the 29th ultimo, a large strength,' and that she will not be herself Barn and Shed, owned by Capt. again until Lieut. col. Williams is removed.

> We give a draught of a petition to Her West, were burned down, togeth- Majesty upon the subject of a re-union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Cana-

> > The Assembly of Upper Canada have very opportunely passed a series of Resolutions upon the same subject, and we believe that the Montreal Constitutional asseciation are also employed in a draught of Bill for effecting this important object.

> > We hope soon to hear that the County of Shefford as well as other portions of the Eastern Townships are making some movements in this matter, which is fraught with such incalculable benefit to the future welfare and prosperity of the country.

Our readers will recollect we mentioned some time since, that the sympathisers and Canadian refugees had issued the prospectus of a weekly newspaper to be published at Montpelier, Vermont. It is now rumor. ed that they have removed their printing establishment to the Kingdom of Swanton, where, it is reported that the first number is to be issued in a few days.

Mr. Charles C. Cotton, of Dunham, L. C. received the degree of Doctor of Meditogether, with Mr. Hugh Jones, another young gentleman of this Province, on the 5th ultimo. at Jefferson Medical College, rious complaints against the French gov-Philadelphia, Penn.

Latest from England. The following extracts are from the N. York Commercial Advertiser :-

The most important intelligence by this arrival is from Belgium. The King had prorogued the Chambers till the 4th of March, but we find no statement of the reason why.

The Polish Genaral Skrynecki, celebrated in the last struggle of the Poles for freedom, had been appointed to a command in the Belgian army; and in consequence of this the Prussian and Austrian ambassadors had demanded their passports. The Brussels correspondent of the Paris Temps says, in relation to this movement, that

Previous to the demanding of their passs ports by Prussian & Austrian ambassadors at Brussels, the letter of these diplomatists presented to the minister of foreign affairs a note from prince Metternich, in which the escape of General Skrzynecki from Prague is considered as having been made with the co aperation of the Belgian government, and this, together with his admission into the army is styled a hostile-demonstration against Austria. The terms of the note are said to have been strong and menacing; and the Pru-sian ambassador having supported it, demanded in consequence his passports at the same time.

A letter from Brussels states that the Belgian charges at Vienna and Berlin had been called home; and that the King refused an audience of leave to the Austrian ambassador, prior to his departure.

The two ambassadors left Brussels on the 6th of February.

The Belgian Government were making reparations for war. Notice had been published from the War Office that the government was ready to make large purchases of horses; and this notice was issued in consequence of the refusal of the Prussian government to allow the exportation of horses, 3000 having been expected by the Belgian government from that kingdom.

There are now assembled on the Belgian frontier, distributed in diffesent cantonments between Commercy and Lille, 14 field batteries of six guns each; each gun has 200

rounds of ammunition. Extracts of a letter from Brussels of the 7th in-taut; - 'It is reported that all the French Generals in the Belgian service have been recalled to France. If this be true, it will give rise to fresh and most se-

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Patition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the County of Missiskoui, in the Province of Lower Canada, most humbly sheweth,

That in common with all your Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province they deeply lament that any portion of their fellow subjects should have so far forgotten their duty of allegiance to a paternal government as to have plunged themselves into a rebellion which has brought so much misery upon themselves, and upon the whole Province, and

the imperious necessity of suspending the constitution of the land.

That, in the hour of danger they flew to arms at the call of His Excellency your Majesty's commander of the Forces; and from a knowledge and conviction of the neces. sity which demanded the assumption of extraordinary powers, they have cheerfully submitted to the suspension of their just rights under the Act 1st. Victoria, Chap. IX. in the full faith that the suspension therein created will be only 'temporary' for the purposes expressed in the preamble of the Act ... that at the expiration of which in November 1840, or sooner if possible, it will be superseded by 'permanent arrangements' which will secure, on a solid basis the rights and liberties of all your Majesty's subjects in the

That your Majesty's Petitioners, in common with all their fellow subjects of British birth, and British origin in the Province, have never for more than twenty years ceased to advocate the reunion of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada under one Legislature; that now at the present crisis they are more than ever convinced that for the permanency of their connection with the mother country, and for the arrangement of the constitution and government of the Province, a Legislative union of these two Provinces should form the prime article in the 'permanent arrangements' which are to be made as the only measure in their opinion calculated to bring, and insure peace, tranquillity and prosperity.

That Lower Canada consists of two people, one of French the other of British extraction. The former inhabit the seigniories, or lands granted by his Christian Majesty when it was a French colony, and the other, the Townships, or grants, in free and common soccage made by his late Majesty King George III. of happy memory; the Seigniories are on the banks of the River St. Lawrence and in no part from the River extending more than forty miles, but for the most part much less. The Seigns iories cannot be enlarged, and are nearly already all settled. The Townships may

be greatly increased, and made capable of sustaining mllions of Inhabitants.

That the recent events which took place in this Province were only what had for a long time been foreseen would happen, from the foreign feelings and principles inimical to British Rule and British Institutions, which had been cherished by the majority of every House of Assembly in succession, more especially by the late House. and against which the constitution did not interpose a sufficient guard, and which your Majesty's petitioners believe cannot be guarded against without the Legislative Union of the two Provinces.

That the geographical position of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, containing the River St. Lawrence as the common high way for both to the ocean, estab-es between them with regard to commerce, navigation and external relations, a community of interests so intermixed as to render it impossible that the interests of either of them can be protected, improved and preserved in a friendly manner, without a Lev gislative Union to regulate the whole.

That hitherto their fellow-subjects of French origin, having always been the majoristhe poeple.' He may be, and for aught we ty, both as members of the House of Assembly, and at the hustings, and feeling the know, is, both a gentleman & a good soldier, weight of their power, came, as it was foreseen they would do, to conceive themselves to be a 'nation Canadienne;' that under this long cherished impression of nationality, they have pertinaciously adhered to their language and peculiar customs in all things, and shaped their policy with a view to prevent immigrants from settling in the Province; thereby keeping the Inhabitants of British origin, contrary to the Proclamations under which the Province was at first settled, under the old feudal Tenures of France, and compelling them to learn, if they would understand their tights, a foreign language or remain in ignorance to their own disadvantage.

That the same antipathy against the mother country and her institutions will increase rather than diminish; that as it is now evident to the world that the tendency of the policy hitherto pursued has been to rear this colony as if it had been a dependant of France kept up by the munificence of England, so the present juncture should be improved by those under him than he has been where une making it as well in fact as in name a British colony which can be done only by a Lee

gislative Union of the two Provinces. That a Legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada alone, can give the Inhabitseen to this and remedied it long ago. It asts of British origin, residing in this Province, the exercise of those rights which were promised in the Proclamation of His late Majesty George III. dated 7th Oct. 1763, but hitherto not realized, namely 'courts of judicature and public justice within our said colonies for the hearing and determining of causes, as well criminal as civil, according to law and equity, and as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of England,, without taking away the constitutional rights of their fellow subjects of French origin, and also regulate the distribution of the Revenue paid at the port of Quebec on goods which belong to both provinces.

Your Majesty's Petitioners therefore most humbly pray that in the 'permanent arrangements' that are to be made by Parliament for the constitution and Government from this frontier, or remains here in com- of this important colony, the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada shall be united 2. Resolved... That the experience of the the expense of transportation would be re- mand till the 'crack of doom;' but it is, under one Legislature, and your Majesty's Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

America, from Liverpool, we have London you could adopt. dates to the 6th February, one day later than those by the Liverpool steamer.

As of greatest immediate interest, we give those passages of several speeches res lating to the affairs of Canada. The Duke of Wellington said,

My lords, I now come to the last part of the speech, to which I have listened with the utmost anxiety; and I am happy to find in this speech what was thought necessary on a former occasion, namely, a declaration on the part of her Majesty of her firm determination to mnintain her sovereignty) over her provinces in North America. My Lords, I could wish that this declaration of her Majesty had been accompanied by corresponding efforts to enable her Majesty to carry these intentions into effect.

It is a trifling insurrection, and confined to one part of the country; but it has been accompanied by an invasion and an attack upon the persons and property of her Majesty's peaceable subjects on all parts of the frontier adjoining the United States, and for no reason whatever but because her Majesty's subjects are obedient and loyal to her Majesty (hear and cheers.)

Certainly, my lords, I should wish to see a corresponding preparation made, and jesty has declared, of maintaining her sovwere they to be told that all the poyfrom the Floridas on the American territoMy lords, the system of private war which
My lords, the system of private war which
ers of the government; which was more things in the history of barbarian nations. United States could be, were they to be subjects, we will. [cheers] And folwe read of such a system carried on as told that our government, with 12 000 reglike and told passed told passed. from century to century. All these were even when backed by the bulk of the peowars of barbarism against civilization. Never were there any instances of such wars President Van Buren with very slender between civilized nations, except in the case

I trust noble lords and the other house of Parliament will look a little farther into this very important subject, and draw the attention of government closely to it; for How readily and how justly could Mr.

with him, but with the people against him, ment was such as he had mentioned. He was sure that the United States prepared to act upon the principle of doing to others as they would be done unto; now let the house hear what had been the answer of

passage of the royal speech of which I ap- of this feeling was as great as was represent- restored when Spain should place commanpassage of the royal speech of this teening was as great as was represent prove so highly, we shall find our province ed, still be thought that there was little ders and a force there able and willing to of Upper Canada treated much in the same doubt as to the sincerity of the American fields the engagements of Spain towards way in which the prevince of Texas has President, as regarded the English govern the United States, of restraining by force

I entreat of them to consider this war as a great national war (hear, hear!); to re- ted States, which he looked upon as one of the purest patriotism, of the necessity for member that the highest national interests, the greatest possible importance to England which he had the most immediate and ef are involved in it, and that we must pro- as well as to America, and indeed, to the fectual means of forming a judgment, and hat they feel confident of receiving their share ceed on a large scale of action, if we wish peace and civilization of the whole world. the vindication of which is written in every to bring it to an early and satisfactory period. [Hear, hear.]

I have no doubt of the intentions of the feel regret when I see American subjects coming armed into our territory, armed & provided too, with cannon taken from the United States, and belonging to the United United States, and belonging to the United States to avert their below the united States the States, (hear, hear,) I cannot, I say, but speech from the throne to Canada, but he them, it may serve in some measure to feel deep regret and much surprise, when did much regret that there was not a stron exculpate individually those officers; but feel deep regret and much surprise, when I see these American subjects publicly inunding our territories, and am told that it ings of our brave and loyal fellow-subjects cannot be prevented by the government of in those colonies. (Cheers from both sides United States can as little compound to the surprise, when I did much regret that there was not a stron exculpate individually those officers; but it must carry demonstration irresistibly to Spanish Government that the right of the Oct. 1837, will expire upon the 1st day of May

tory, & their invasion of neighboring states by a sincere attachment to the monarchical or to cede to the United States a province (hear, hear, hear). But here we see the principle, and sincere opposition to a re- of which she retains nothing but the nomi-United States sitting down quietly, and publican form of government. (Hear, hear) nal possession, but which is in fact, a detaking hardly any notice whatever of the He had wished that last year there had relict, open to the occupancy of every energial to the occupancy of every energial to the company of every energial to the occupancy energial to the occupancy of every energial to the occupancy energi

er part of the speech, the subject of which it is impossible to regard without considerable uneasiness and vexation—I refer to the speech from the throne called on Parliament attempt at the vindication of that which state of Canada....the noble Duke, while he to support her Majesty's 'firm determina. was written in every page of the laws of appears to approve of that part of the speech tion to maintain the authority of her crown, states that he could have wished to see he took it for granted that it was the in had received it seemed that they were weak, some corresponding measures of vigor a tention of her Majesty's Government to that authority was from the U. States. Mr. dopted by the Government, in order to car- maintain at every hazard her sovereignty in Adams saw it, and gave him [Sir R. Peel]

does exist on the North American frontier intended as an encouragement to these must have carried demonstration irresistible greatly to be deplored; yet, when we response to the disposition exhibited by the various states there to interfere with each other worthy of the British connexion. [Cheers.] er's affairs, & the tendency to private warfare Looking at the conduct of that brave with each other, it is not to be wondered at. people, he would contend that not only the When, however, the noble duke so strongly interest but the honor of the British crown expresses his regret at not seeing a vigor-required that at all hazards we should mainous demonstration made in our Canadian stain those colonies. [cheers.] It was imupon them, I am somewhat at a loss to un- dians; that after all the harrassing annoy-

ular establishment, besides a very consider. be useful, not only to themselves, but to able militia force, together forming an army others. It would be useful to the misguidpowerful enough to laugh to scorn any at- ed citizens of the United States of Amerithisers. When, however, we consider the our Canadian territories. In speaking of character of the country, its innumerable the United States, he must observe that merchantable and extensive lakes, forests, morasses, it however much he preferred the form of would be quite impossible to keep up such government of his own country, he had a force as utterly to prevent all sudden agmever expressed any other wish than that the greatest amity should be maintained

Delivered at his store, Missiskoui Bay.
W. W. SMITH.

December, 1888.

bounded the American states toward Can- awe and dread by the inroads of a people ada was wild, barren and in many places with whose government their government uncultivated for a considerable distance; was in amity. Let one imagine such incurthere was little or no impediment to going stants of one state on the unoffending in from the territory of one state to that of habitants of a friendly power. Would it feeling which induced the parties to engage outrages if the Government of the offendin the attempt on Canada did not arise ing party were to say, 'Our laws are weak,

measures adopted, with a view of carrying ment in Canada would not be able to prest the conduct of the United States themselves the United States.

prevails on that frontier, is unknown in any solidly established and much more vigorous other part of the world. We read of such in its character than the angular to the Spanish Government? 'If in its character than the government of the you cannot maintain order amongst your gainst the Austrian monarchy, which lasted ular troops besides a large militia force, idas and took possession of some important ple...was unable to do that which Mr. means with the people not taking part with him, but with the people against him, ment was such as he had mentioned. He post paid.

attention of government closely to it; for it appears to me eminently necessary that wome measure should be taken to induce the government of the United States to put into operation some effectual steps for the suppression of these outrageous protections are considered in the suppression of these outrageous protections are considered in the suppression of these outrageous protections are considered in the suppression of these outrageous protections are considered in the suppression of the suppression of these outrageous protections are considered in the suppression of the suppression of these outrageous protections are considered in the suppression of the suppression of these outrageous protections are considered in the suppression of the suppression of these outrageous protections are considered in the suppression of the suppression of the suppression of these outrageous protections are considered in the suppression of the suppression of the suppression of the suppression of these outrageous protections are considered in the suppression of t

been treated. [Hear, hear, hear.] This ment. He felt, for his own part very the Florida Indians from hostilities against strongly with respect to any attack on the ticular attention of her Majesty's govern- American people or government, which dent will neither inflict punishment nor even might put a stop to the peace that happily a censure upon Gen. Jackson for that conexisted between this country and the Uni- duct, the motives of which were founded in

the balance at the continuance of these pa- first law of nature - self defence. * * * cific relations, and of the unbroken harmony If as the commanders, both of Pensacola President of the United States in the mat- that now prevailed, while in the other was and St. Marks, have alleged, this has been ter, but, at the same time, I cannot but the value of the whole of the Canadian pos the result of their weakness rather than of

cannot be prevented by the government of the United States, (hear, hear.)

There can, I conceive, be no doubt but that the civil government of any country is capable at any time of preventing the colsection of bodies of troops within its terrisplant of the bravery and loyalty did not arise from any lection of bodies of troops within its terrisplant of the bravery and loyalty did not arise from any lection of bodies of troops within its terrisplant of the condition of the bravery and loyalty did not arise from any lection of bodies of troops within its terrisplant of the condition of the bravery and loyalty did not arise from any lection of bodies of troops within its terrisplant of the condition of the bravery and loyalty did not arise from any lection of bodies of troops within its terrisplant of the condition of the bravery and loyalty did not arise from any lection of bodies of troops within its terrisplant of the bravery and loyalty fellow-subjects (Cheers from both sides of the bouse.) He could not too much admire the bravery, the loyalty, the devotedness of the Canadians. (Cheess.) Their bravery and loyalty did not arise from any lection of bodies of troops within its terrisplant of the right of the United States can as little compound with impotence as with perfidy, and that Spain must immediately make her election eliciter to place a force in Florida adequate at once to the protection of her territory and to the fulfilment of her engagements, will be challed the compound with impotence as with perfidy, and that Spain must immediately make her election at once to the protection of her territory and to the fulfilment of her engagements. invasion by its subjects of the British pro- been, and even now he wished that there my, civilized or savage of the United States Lord Melbourne...In alluding to anoth- tion of the conduct of those brave men who a post of annoyance to them. He, (Sir R. ry that determination into effective opera- her North American colonies. [Cheers.] ample proofs of it in the passage he had He took it for granted that that expres-It is quite clear that a state of things sion in her Majesty's gracious speech was been seen at Pensacola, and one which

province, in order to enable our subjects portant that this determination of the Sovethere to repel the outrageous aggressions reign should be made known to the Canaderstand what he has to complain of in this ances to which they had been subjected, they should now be assused of the full pro- pel of a son, There is in that country a very large regaltection of the mother country. This would tempt which may be made by the sympa- da, who had made such wanton invasion on

Therefore I know not, with reference to between the two powers. (Cheers.) By the arrival of the packet ship North this province itself, what stronger measure with this strong feeling, he must say that he was not satisfied with the notice con-

There is no reason, I apprehend, to tained in her Majesty's speech of the redoubt the sincerity of the government of cent conduct of the American Government, quested to present the same without delay to the of Stanbridge, deceased, are requested to present the United States as to its wish to carry Alluding to the recent events in Canada, into effect the supulations binding on it as her Majesty said- 'The President of the regards its duties to its neighbors; but, United States has called upon the citizens considering the nature of the country— of the union to abstain from proceedings so incompatible with the friendly relations considering the comparative wildness of which subsist between Great Britain and those districts-and also considering the the United States' Now, while he would

Lord Melbourne was followed somewhat He could not conceive anything worse to the same effect, by Lord Brongham.

The territory, said his Lordship, which hounded the American states found on the premises, the value of which need bounded the American states covered to a state of constant bounded the American states covered to the specified. the frontier could be easily passed over and sions made in Europe by the border inhab the other. The noble duke said that the be deemed a sufficient satisfaction for such The none duke said that if this predatory system continued...if it were persevered in—all the powers of the English Government in Canada would not be able to prevent such in—them !' Would that explanation be deemed as unficient? He apprehended that it would not. [Cheers.] What had been the conduct of the United States there are the Linked States When the Seminole Indians made invasions for this invasion.

Let them consider closely the consequences of that invasion, for it seems to me, that if some steps are not speedily taken on the part of her Majesty to enforce that passage of the reveal and of the feeling of dislike to the British Government.

Admitting, however, that the intensity of the passage of the reveal and of the seminole Indians. He took possession therefore of Pensacola and of the feeling of dislike to the British Government.

Admitting, however, that the intensity of the seminole Indians. He took possession therefore of Pensacola and of the feeling of dislike to the British Government. Admitting, however, that the intensity defence; giving notice that they should be Looking, therefore, in the one scale of ry page of the law of nations as well as in had not sufficient force to defend against nations and of nature. quoted. The result of that weakness had

WILLIAM TELL in our next.

We have just learned that another barn belonging to Jacob Stimitch, of Highgate Vt., was burned on Sunday night last.

Birth, At Sutton, on the 28th ultimo; Mrs. H. Chap.

Cash paid for

Flax Seed.

THE subscriber will pay cash for 2000 Bushels,

Flax Seed;

Notice.

LL persons having or holding claims against the estate of the late Joseph Coon, are reundersigned for liquidation. ARNOLD COON.

Sutton, Feb. 4 1839.

Farm for Sale.

HE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable Its locality is delightful, it is well watered and

The buildings which are in good condition con-

A Dwelling House 30 by 50 feet. A Wood-shed and Waggon house 24 by 56 feet. A Barn 30 by 40 feet. and,

A Barn 30 by 60 feet. together with

Notice.

The Officers, non commissioned Officers and Privates of the following Corps of Militia who served during the Late War with eral derangements of health, these medithe United States, or the Representatives cines have proved a certain and speedy of such among them as are deceased, may have their claims urged to satisfactory issue the most exhausted constitutions. places within the Spanish frontier. The by the undersigned, who will, in no case gle trial, will place the LIFE PILLS and Spanish Government demanded satisfaction make a charge on a claim unless he be suc- PHENIX BITTERS beyond the reach cessful in causing its being liquidated by of competition, in the estimation of every The answer of the United States Govern. the Government. All letters to him to be patient.

The Ist, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th & 6th Battalions Embodied Militia, Frontier Light Infantry, Fourth Batt. Township Militia, Dorchester Provincial Dragoons, Corps of Guides, Voltegeurs, Militia Artillery and Drivers, Commissariat Voyageurs.

JAMES H. KERR,

Quebec, St. Louis Heighte, L Dec. 29, 1838.

New Goods.

THE subscribers having removed from Cookswille to Missiskoui Bay, have just received ney, a good supply of SPRING & SUMMER

Goods:

which, together with their former stock, make their assortment complete. They offer their goods at such reduced prices

nat they feel confident of receiving their share of the public patronage.

They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere.

Most kinds of produce will be received in

xchange for Goods. A. & H. ROBERTS. Missiskoui Bay, July 16, 1838.

Notice.

next at noon.

And further notice is given, that said Policies may be renewed if application is made to the Agents of the company on or before that day, by paying for the Survey, Policy, and one per cent upon the premium notes.—And all persons that apply for insurance after the 1st day of May next will be charged 5 per cent upon their premium Notes, and the usual charges.

by order of the Directors

P. P. RUSSELL, Secry.

Philipsburg March 2d., 1839.

Cedar Rails.

ANTED, 2,000 best Cedar Rails with in a few miles of this village for which cash will be paid. For particulars apply at this Frelighburg, Dec. 25, 1838.

BUSHELS Liverpoo Salt just received per the Schooner 'Cynthia, and for Sale -very Low RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

Missiskoui Bay, August, 1838.

Get the worth of your MONEY. The subscribers have a fine assortment of almost all kinds, of

Cooking, Box, & Parlor Stoves.

of different kinds and sizes.

Hollow Ware. Caldron Kettles, &c. &c., all which will be sold cheap, and most kinds of produce received in payment, and two years creds it given for young Cattle, if payment made ses

Gray Full Cloth, Flanel cloth, double yarn, Socks, Flax Seed, Maple Sugar, wanted in payment,

PERLY HALL & SON. West Berkshire, Oct. 18t, 1838.

Public Notice

S hereby given that all Persons having claims against the estate of the late Joel Rollins, the same to Seneca Paige, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are notified also to settle the same with him. He will attend to said settlements and examination of claims on the 2nd monday of Febry inst. and each succeeding monday during Febry and March, at the house of Mr. Levi Stevens, in Dunham, at ten o'clock character of the government—it must be admit that this limited panegkric was right admitted that it has serious difficulties to as far as it went, yet he owned that it was contend with in carrying this object into not that with which the country ought to be satisfied.

This farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the best of simployed him to do and transact the same farm comprising 250 acres of the same farm comprising 250 acres of the same farm comprising 250 acres of the sa in the forenoon of each of said days, as I have es against the said estate.
ELIZABETH HAYKES, Tutrix,

Stanbridge, Feby 4th, 1839.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS

AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all ca-ses of Costiveness, Dispepsia, Billious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, whether Chronic or Inflammatory. Fevers and Agues, obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin of weakness, of the digestive organs, and in all genremedy. They restore vigorous health to

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, Mr. MOFFAT begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities From two to five pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form ; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill awallower to the end of his days. Mr. Moffat wishes to benefit the public health, and not to destroy it for mo-

Prepared and sold by JOHN MOFFAT, No. 367 Broad way, New York, For Sale, by

J. WEAD, Sheldon, Vt.

Ladd's Patent SCALES.

ecomend them to Merchants and others, for heir cheapness and superior structure. He has

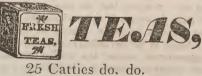
Patent Potable Scales: an article admirably adapetd for Merthants' use, being of a convenient size and unquestionable cor-rectness. Orders for Rail Road or Hay Scales promptly executed.

W. W. SMITH Missiskoui Bay, Ju , 23, 1, 38.

ON SALE.

By the Subscriber for Cash or Credit.

75 Chests and half do. Old and Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Black



100 Kegs and Boxes of Sup. Plug and Cav. Tobacco, 5 Bbls. paper do.

15 Bags Coffee.

20 do. Pepper and Spice, 25 Matts Cassia,

25 Boxes Raisins,

5 Tierces Salaratus, 75 Quintals Superior

Table Cod Fish, 2000 Bushels Liverpool

and Lisbon Salt, W. W. SMITH.

December, 1838.

Cooking Stoves,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, of Superior Castings, an assortment of the most highly

Cooking Stoves, with Copper Furniture -ALSO-

Parlour Stoves,

Terms Liberal W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay, Dec. 1838

From Bentley's Miscellany.

CAPTURE OF THE PASHA'S HAREM.

In 1823 the Greeks in one of their marauding expeditions captured the entire Harem of the celebrated Cherchid Pasha. The instant this affair was made known to Sir Frederick Adam, he sent to negotiate with the captors for their prize, and ransomed them for ten thousand dollars. With the kindest and most delicate attention, Sir Frederick had a house fitted up expressly for the reception of these fair infidels, and had them conveyed to Corfu and landed in the night unseen by the curious inhabitants. During their residence, the strictest privacy was observed with regard to them; not an individual in the island was allowed to see them except Lady Adam, and a very few of the ladies of the gar-

Sir Frederick lost no time in communicating with the Pasha, and informed him of all he had done, and the scrupulous care which had been observed respecting the privacy of the ladies of his harem. The pacha returned the most profuse acknowledgements to Sir Frederick for his kindness and attention, stating the satisfaction he should have in repaying the ransom, and requesting Sir Frederick to oblige him by sending them to Lepanto as speedily as possible. Sir Frederick Adam engaged the first merchant brig he was able, and had her fitted up for the reception of its fair freight with such care that none of the people on board could, by any possibility, catch a glimpse of their passengers. Many of these interesting creatures had ingratia. ted themselves wonderfully with the ladies who were allowed to visit them, by their entire artlessness and unsophisticated notions of the world and its ways. One was the favorite of the pasha and was said to possess great influence over him. She was a native of Circassia, and was called Fatima, and possessed a greater profusion of ornaments and rich clothing than the others. Lady Adam described her as the most decidedly beautiful creature she ever beheld. She had large dark eyes with a soft and pleasing expression, which could not fail to interest any one who looked upon her; her eyelashes were very long and black; her complexion was of the purest white, and her teeth like ivory. She was not more than eighteen years of age, and Lady Adam could not refrain from tears at parting with one so young and so beautiful, about to be secluded forever from a world which she might under happier circumstances, have adorned.

When the brig was ready for their reception, they were put on board without having been seen by a single individual, excepting the ladies already mentioned. Captain Anderson, of the Redople, acted as convoy, and Capt. Gilbert, A. D. C. was sent from Sir Frederick Adam with despatches for the pasha, and to receive the ransom money. I had been cruising for some time with Anderson, & I therefore accompanied him.

We had a most delightful trip from Corfu up the Gulf of Lepanto, where we had orders to deliver up our interesting charge. Someof the Turkish authorities, charged with | dingly. the orders of his highness, the pasha's were there to receive them. They reiterated the pasha's acknowledgment for the kindness & care with which the ladies had been treated ; S. & S. Reid, Stanstead. and the ransom money was told into buck- C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt. ets of water to prevent contagion. The Samuel Maynard. beautiful Fatima, at parting, left two handsome shawls as a remembrance, one for Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill. Captain Anderson, and the other for Captain Gilbert. They were conveyed from W. W. Smith, P. M. Philipsburg. the brig so closely enveloped, that on their Galloway Freligh, Bedford landing were surrounded by a troop of

The Redople then sailed for Zante, whither Sir Frederick and Lady Adam had gone to whom the captain gave an account of his mission, and truly delighted they were to hear that their protegees had been so kindly received. On our return to Corfu, the following distressing intelligence awai. ted us. Scarcely had the two vessels sailed from the Gulf of Lepanto than the ruthless monster of a pashs, placing no faith in the honor of British officers, and deaf to all remonstrance, caused the whole of these unfortunate creatures, the beautiful and interesting Fatima amongst the rest, to be tied in eacks and drowned in the waters of the Gulph! the horror and indignation with which this shocking intelligence was received at Corfu can hardly be described. Not a man but would have gladly volunteered to have burnt Lepanto to the ground and have hung the dog of a pasha by his own beard. But we were powerless; we had no right to interfere, and were to emother our indignation as we best could. There was many a wet eye in Corfu for the fate of poor Fatima and her luckless companions. But judgment speedily over-took the perpetrator of this most wanton deed of butchery, though it is strange how sold as low as at any store in the County for noble were the last moments of this man of cash or most kinds of produce. blood.

By some means Cherchid Pasha had incurred the suspicion of the Porte. There is but one way among the Turks of expatiating these matters. A Tartar shortly arrived at the head quarters of the Pasla, bearing the imperial firman and the fatal bowstring. The pasha no sooner read the fatal scroll than he kissed it, and bowed his forehead to the earth in token of reverence and submission.

Do your instructions forbid me to use poison instead of submitting to the bowstring?' calmly asked the pasha of the Tar-

· His highness may use his own plea-

sure, answered the Tartar. 'I have with me a potent mixture which with his high-

ness's permission I will prepare.' The pacha then called together all his officers and his household. He was attired in his most splendid robes, and received them in his state divan, as though in the plentitude of his power. The fatal messenger stood by his side. In one hand he held a golden goblet all enriched with precious stones, and in the other he held the imperial firman. . I have sent for you, he said, addressing them in a firm voice,- '1 have sent for you all, to show you by my example that it is the duty of a Mussulman to die at the command of his superior as well as to live for his service and honor..... The Sultan, our master, has no further occasion for his servant, and has sent him this firman. It remains for me only to o bey. I might, it is true resist, surrounded as I am by guards and friends. But no: I respect the will of God, and our blessed prophet, through the word of his successor. I value not life in comparison with duty; and I pray you all to profit by my exam-With a firm and unflinching hand he carried the poisoned goblet to his lips and drank it to the dregs, then shaking his head as one who has had a nauseous draught, he handed the cup to the Tartar and said ... Keep it; your portion is bitter indeed: present my duty to our master, and say that his servant died as he lived, faithful and true. And you,' he added, turning to those who stood dismayed around him, 'if ever it should arrive that any of you should have to undergo...the same-trial,' his voice faltered, and his face became deadly pale; 'remember-Cherchid Pasha!-Ala lah-Acbar!-God's will be -- 'but before he could finish the sentence his head fell upon his breast, and he fell back upon the cushions of his divan and expired.

The Tartar took a bag from his girdle and with a knife separated the head from the body; the blood staining the jewelled velvets. The head he deposited carefully in the bag, tied it round his waist, and in a few minutes was on his fleet steed on the

road to Constantinople. We have this account from an eye-wit-

TERMS.

Ten shillings corrency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance Is. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year Is. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months. To mail subscribers the postage will be charged

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, antil arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first usertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not evceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertionseven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first in. sertion, and one penny for each subsequent inser

A liberal discount to those who advertise by

the year. Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be nserted till forbid in writing and charged accor-

STANDARD AGENTS. H. T. Robinson, Frost Village, Shefford. Esa. Dunt P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford, Eliho Crosset, St. Armand. P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham. blacks, or guards of the Harem, and conveyed in closed litters to the town.

Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.

Jacob Cook P. M. Brouse. P. H. Knowlton, Brome, Samuel Wood, Farnham. Whipple Wells, Farnham. Wm. Hickok, Cooksville. Henry Boright, Sutton.

Levi A Coit, Potton. Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Missiskoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments

Education.

N Academy will be opened at Waterloo, Co. of Shefford, on the 1st day of anuary next, at the residence of the Rev. A. Balfour, Episcopal Minister of that place; where young gentlemen may receive an English, Mercantile, Classical, Mathematical or scientific education.
Boarders could be conveniently accommodated Boarders could be conveniently accommodated n the village...a few at the parsonage House. For particulars apply to the rincipal, if by letter 'post paid.'

With Dr. 1929.

RUBLEE & BOWEN. Waterloo, 12th Dec. 1838.

Spring Goods

HATS!!

Good assortment on hand and for Sale, by J. B. SEYMOUR. Frelighsburg, 20th June, 1838.

Fanning Mills

anufactured, warranted and sold by the sub scriber for ten dollars in cash HORACE LIVINGSTON. St. Albans, 1Cth Sept, 1838.

Bark. Cords Bark, wanted by the subscriber, PLINY WOODBRY New School Books.

The Subscriber has just received and of-

beginners. Comstock's com. School Philosophy. do Astronomy, (a cheap

work for common schools.) Adams's Thompson's Colburn's, and Emerson's Arithmetics. Parter's Rhetorical Reader

Emerson's 1st 2d & 3d class Readers Olney's, Malt-Bruns, Parley's & Halls Geography Kirkam'a Smith's & Greenleaf's Gram-

mar Parley's 1st 2d 3d Book of History Leavit's Easy Lessons in Reading. do Sequel to do Walker's Dictionary. Worcester's do. Webster's do.

Emerson's and Webster's Spelling-

Murray's English Reader.

books. Levizac's French Grammar. Neugent's French Dictionary. Palmer's Perrin's Tables. Ainsworth Latin Dictionary. Adam's Gould's, Latin Grammar. Jacob's Latin Reader. Cooper's and Gould's Virgil. Mrs. Lincoln's Botany. Burret's Geography of the Heavens. Billes of all sizes, Testaments. Rollins' Ancient History. Josephus' Works Memoirs of Han-

nah More. Hannah More's Works. Barnes' Notes on the New Testament Village Testament Hymn Books. Prayer Books, Handel and Haydn, and Boston Academy's collec-

tion of Music. History of Ferdinand and Isabella. Shakspears' Work Brown's Course. dance.

Slates Pencils Wafers Sealing Wax. Water colors, Maps of the Western States.

Visiting cards Card cases. Also a general assortment of Sunday School Books.

Almanacs for 1839, Toy Books, &c. Purchasers, are invited to call and examine, and buy if they like the prices. JAMES RUSSEL

Beware!

HE subscriber having lost the two notes a 11. hand following, viz:....one dated the 10th Nov. 1835 for £4 10 Cy. drawn by Philip Ruiter, in favor of George Gardner, due ten days after date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for £2 10 Cy. drawn also by Philip Ruiter, in 'avor of George Gardner, due on the 1st January, 1836, and both indersed to the subscriber; therefore warns all persons against purchasing or negociawarns all persons against purchasing or negocia-P. COWAN.

Nelsonville, Dunham, 9th July, 1838.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne. he subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late imon P.

ter Lalanne, in his life ture residing in the vil-lage of Frelighsburg, deputy Registrar for the county of Missiskoui, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him to bring in the same with as little delay as

JAS. MOIR FERRES.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their tore opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berk, shire Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Wet and Dry Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware. Cast Steel, Nails, Nail Rods. Drugs and Medicines,

&c. &c. Which, with their former stocks makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange

Butter, Ashes, Footings, and almost every thing else; even POTATOES in any quantity, if delivered at L. LEAVENS' &

Berkshire, June lat, 1838.

Notice. The subscriber has on hand, and intends keep-

ng, for sale a quantity of Cabinet ware & Chairs. Wm. HICKOK. Cooksville, May, 1838.

WANTED. Tons of Good

Hay,

H. CHANDLER. Frelighsburg, 24th July 1838.

OATS.

ANTED a few bushels of oats; for which cash will be paid. Enquire at this office.

Sept. 11th 1636.

TO PRINTERS.

White & W. Hagar, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they fers for Sale, on the most reasonable terms, (at wholesale or retail,) a general assortment of school and miscellaneous books. Among them may be found,
Huntington's new school Geography and Atlas

do Introduction to do.
do Village School Geography for beginners.

A printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established I ether Founders that they have formed a coparturer ship in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by hand a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senion or partner, first successfully accomplished. Ex-

or partner, first successfully accomplished. Ex-tensive use of the machine cast letter bas fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those east by the old process.

The lette: Foundry will hereafter be carried on

The letter Foundry will be reafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White. Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-fourlines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Prioting presses, which they can farnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.



To Emigrants and others in search of

To Emigrants and others in search of Lands for Settlement.

HE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for Sale a number of FARMS under good Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES, and WILD LANDS, in portions of any extent rom 50 Acres npwards. These Properties are situate in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most flourishing portions of British America. They are held under the Socage Tenure, direct from the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever. The Eastern Townships are centrically situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from The Eastern Townships are centrically situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered and possessed of excellent Roads. The soil is equal in fertility to that of any part of the Continent. The appearance of the Country is highly picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubrious. Every description of Grain & Root Crops enlityated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivation, and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are raised with great advantage as articles of export tothe neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of VICTORIA, founded by the Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving nanalysing reprisonally. British Agriculture.

ving population, principally British Agricultural ists, two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns &c., and is laid open to the accession of persons of capital and respectability desirous of forming a future independence for themselves and their fam-

The Prices of the Company's Lands vary according to circumstances, from Five Shillings per Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are accondingly advantageous, six years being allowed for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by direct roads from these places, and from New York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Burlington, and Stanstead.

Burlington, and Stanstead.

Application may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower

Sherbrooke, April, 1838,

Land Agent and Accountant. HE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his

Believing that vatisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and effi-ciently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has

BOOKS OF REGISTRY, in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis,) every exertion

being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s, when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT. Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.-20 2 St Joseph Street (near the whaf m

Watches.

CYLINDER, alarm, repeating & English, French and Swiss watches, just received and for sale at the jewellery shop opposite the Cour House, St. Albans, Vt. by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

May, 25th, 1838.

struck table, desert, tea, cream, salt and mus tard spoons, sugar tongs, watch chains, spec tacles, ever point pencils, toothpicks, Thim bles; and tape needles just received at the Jewellery Shop, opposite the Court House St. Albans, Vt.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

DELAIN and tipped flutes, fifes, clareonet reeds LAIN and tipped nutes, sites, clareonet reeds, hass viol and violin strings, percussion caps and pills; water paints, letter seals, ivory eyelets, pins, needles, goggles and spectacles, to suit all ages; steel and ribbon watch chains, steel and gilk keys; hair pins, tweezers and ear picks, guard chains, beads hook and eyes, &c. &c., just received and for sales cheap for cash, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

HELL and horn twist, combs, shell and horn side combs, ivory and horn pocket combs and fine tooth ivory combs; hair, tooth and shaving brushes; pocket books and wallets. silk, cotton and leather purses, scissors and razors, pocket, pen and dirk knives, Pomeroy's superior razor straps just received and for sale cheep. by

for sale cheap, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON. Opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. 29th May, 1838.

Usr received and for sale, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., German solver guard chains, German silver table, tes at d, desert spoons. German silver mounted spectacles, also, Plated Table and tea spoons sugar rongs and soup ladles.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

RITTANNIA coffee pots, tea pots, tumblers. ink stands, shaving boxes and revolving castors with from four to six bottles; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; tea bells snuff boxes, sun dials and pocket compasses, sun glasses, steel busks, Elastic ties, &c. for sale cheap by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House, St. Albans Vt., 20th May, 1838.

Prosing the Court House, St. Albans, has just received a good assortment of cold Beads, fine and jeweler's gold, finger rings both plain and sett; ladies and gentlemen's Breast Pins, watch keys and Seals.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

H. HUNTINGTON would take this op o portunity to inform his friends and customers that he has just returned from New York with a general assortment of watches, silver spoons, gold beads & jewellery which he offers at reduced prices, at his shop opposite the Court House, St.

Eight day brass clocks manufactured and war anted correct time keepers. Clocks and watches epaired at short notice and on reasonable terms

New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size,

& neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work

entitled THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE Edited by WILLIAM E. BURTON, To whom all original Communications Addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the propriotors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentlemen's Magazin will, in every respect be answerable to the means ing of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'engles soar, above the ken of man,' nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground jour pages will not be filled with abstruse predications nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters ' caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book ... an epitome of life's adjunctives ... a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gen-tleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays umorous and diadactic ... graphic delineations of men and manners...free and spirited translation of the lighter portions of the Literature of contie nental Europe. A series original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be revie wed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain sevepent the extra sized active as the sevent for the contain sevent.

ty-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAP-EST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher have large to offer the

immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few mouths only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum payable in advance...bnt a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dol-

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet the carliest atten-

Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Rublished at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters,
Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in
Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Polity—on Select Peaiods of the History
of the Church—on education—on laws affecting
public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Suboodinate articles, original or selected, on therise, progress, and
character of any particular modern heresy—on
schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—
remonstrances against prevailing sius—letters on
the spread of Religion in any particular locality,
&c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and
of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of th
Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies
—and of various Religious bodies throughout the
world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the directions of the Synod of Canada--records of facts in
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